FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

25 NOVEMBER 1986

Iran-Iraq War

An Iraqi communique on the 24 November air strikes on southern Khuzestan said the Iraqi planes hit new targets in the Bandar-e Khomeyni petrochemical complex and set on fire the liquid gas production plant in Bandar-e Mahshahr. The communique, which was broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio, also stated that the attacking planes destroyed a Hawk SAM battery "provided by imperialism and Zionism, as revealed in the recent scandal." In further Iranian reportage on the raids, IRNA spoke of 159 civilian casualties, including 22 killed. The agency also announced that five civilians were wounded in a subsequent Iraqi raid on Bakhtaran. An Iraqi military spokesman cited by INA said the Iraqis launched two raids on the area, hitting an airbase and an arms depot.

As for Iranian attacks on Iraq, military communiques reported by IRNA announced that Iranian planes bombed the petrochemical complex at Al-Mawsil 24 November and hit military and economic targets in the northern Iraqi town of Dahuk the following morning. Iranian artillery shelled Iraqi "military and economic targets" in retaliation for the latest wave of Iraqi air raids, the agency said. An Iraqi communique carried by Voice of the Masses said 12 Iraqi civilians were killed and 36 were wounded by Iranian artillery and aircraft attacks.

Regarding Iran's plans to increase its forces at the battlefronts, Tehran radio reported President 'Ali Khamene'i's remark that there will be "a huge dispatch" of Iranian forces to the fronts "within the next few days." Nevertheless, Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz claimed in a recent interview with the London magazine *Al-Tadamun* that Iraq has more soldiers at the front than Iran, stating that Iraq gave military training to over 670,000 men and women in the wake of Iran's Al-Faw offensive.

Israel

The Jerusalem Post reported a statement by Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's office stressing that Israel has detected "no change whatsoever" in the U.S. attitude to Israel as a result of the U.S.-Iran affair. Shamir's media adviser dismissed as "nonsense" the *Post*'s earlier report that the affair could cause a suspension in U.S.-Israeli cooperation on a range of projects.

Lebanon

Clashes continued between Amal Movement and Palestinian gunmen in the Maghdushah area 25 November, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported, noting that reports on the course of the fighting were "contradictory." Although Beirut radio stated that Amal launched a counterattack that "liberated" the township, Voice of Lebanon radio cited reports that the Palestinians remained in control of Maghdushah. The Voice of Lebanon noted provisional estimates that 33 people were killed and over 125 were wounded in the fighting near Sidon, adding that the Palestinians captured over 60 Amal and Lebanese Army personnel as well as an Army tank. Baghdad Voice of PLO radio said the Palestinians had captured Maghdushah in order to silence Amal artillery responsible for the "savage shelling" of the 'Ayn al-Hulwah refugee camp. An Amal statement broadcast by Beirut radio promised to "punish the aggressors" and accused the Palestine National Salvation Front (PNSF) of colluding with Yasir 'Arafat's forces in the attack on Maghdushah.

As for the efforts in Damascus to end the fighting, Libya's Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio announced that agreement on an immediate cease-fire was reached at an emergency meeting attended by Lebanese, Palestinian, Iranian, and Syrian officials, as well as by Libya's Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud. Lebanese Communist Party leader George Hawi confirmed that the Palestinian and Lebanese representatives in Damascus have reached an agreement in principle, Radio Monte Carlo reported, but he warned that Lebanese "nationalist forces" will be forced to adopt a "new stand" if the fighting continues, noting that PNSF leaders have been told that the Palestinians must withdraw from Maghdushah. PNSF officials cited by the radio indicated that the Palestinians will only be willing to withdraw from Maghdushah if Amal lifts its siege on the Palestinian camps near Tyre and Beirut.

In a subsequent development in the Syrian capital, Damascus radio noted that Jallud held talks with Syria's President Hafiz al-Asad and Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam 25 November. KUNA stated earlier that Jallud would give Al-Asad a message from Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on regional developments and bilateral ties.

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Najibullah Speech to 20th PDPA Plenum

LD241530 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1600 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Speech by PDPA Central Committee General Secretary Najib at the 20th PDPA Central Committee Plenum on 20 November — read by announcer]

[Text] The PDPA Politburo considers it necessary to report to you, the leading members of party, on the implementation of the decisions of the 16th Plenum of the PDPA Central Committee and also consult you on a number of the party's urgent tasks. Exactly one year has passed since the holding of the 16th plenum of the PDPA Central Committee. This year has been a special year from the perspective of the nature of the political issues being solved by the party. This period has been a period of work with the objectives of normalization of the military and political situation and of putting into practice the greatest economical and social transformation. During this year we have changed. The party and the people have changed.

As we can see from afar the big peaks of Nowshak, Tajmir, and Chetal of the Hindu Kush mountains, we can see, when we think about last year, the 27th CPSU Congress, the 18th and 19th Plenums of the PDPA Central Committee, the first 5-year planafter the revolution, and the matter of reconstruction. These great events defined our practical tasks and sped the pace of our work and struggle. The entire party considered the 16th plenum as fundamental and creative. Last year the Central Committee held its 17th and 18th plenums, and thoroughly studied those points discussed in Aqra last year.

Today we want to assess, analyze, and control, from the viewpoints of party and political principles, the accomplishments of all those decisions the participants voted for in a friendly climate. We will be carrying out this comprehensive assessment for the first time. We hope this will be transformed into a way of life and we also hope that party committees in the provinces will follow it. The 16th plenum will remain in the memories of party members and the people as a plenum for the expansion of the social basis of people's sovereignty. Yes, this issue was really an important and basic issue that was assessed. The ways and means to solve this issue and to implement the new approach of the party toward the expansion of the social basis of revolution were specified in this plenum.

Following seriously the report and resolution of the plenum, let us determine which accomplishments we are succeeding at, and which problems we are meeting only halfway, or whether we are just at the beginning of their solution. We have every reason to assess the plenum's materials, ten theses, and also the famous statement of the Revolutionary Council. The national and democratic nature of our revolution at the present stage has been explained and it was stated very obviously that this process is a relatively long one. The plenum emphasized fundamental measures to expand the social base, including the participation of political allies from various classes of our society in all organs of power, and mobilization of all the social groups in the revolutionary process.

Readiness was also expressed for a new political compromise toward small- and medium-sized investors and a number of landowners in order to quickly stop the armed clashes in our historical territory and in consideration of historical and national traditions.

When we think about these issues we are certain that the idea of national reconciliation, which has been given a legal aspect by Article 7 of the Revolutionary Council's statement, has been explained in these issues.

Regarding national reconciliation — now being widely discussed —we can say that the PDPA is the only organized political force that has struggled with full awareness of people's demands, is on top of the revolutionary reforms, and is implementing the policy of national reconciliation. Last year we repeatedly emphasized that the PDPA condemns the undeclared war of reaction and imperialism, and the state is following the same policy in Geneva's talks. But we will not beg for peace. We will never be brought to our knees before the imperialist forces. We aim for peace and our struggle is for peace. This is the demand of the Afghan people. These are the signs of our strength. Today, while we are extending hands of friendship to the people of Pakistan, Iran, and other countries, we are saying that the situation around Afghanistan cannot be solved by means of arrow and sword and by military means, but through a political peaceful settlement.

The DRA Government and the Soviet Union have taken a peaceful, historical step in this direction. That is, the withdrawal of the Soviet contingents back to their country has commenced. Our party and state have announced this in connection with their wishes to end this damned war, which has been imposed by imperialism through the 27th Congress of the CPSU, the conference of nonaligned countries in Harare, and through the 41st session of the UN General Assembly.

Our state bodies all over the country, without waiting for reciprocation, are carrying out talks with dozens of counterrevolutionary bands every day. In recent days, dialogue has been carried out with hundreds of bands. In 1 year, ten thousand people have joined the side of the revolution.

The time will come when peace jergas will be held in villages. I am certain that Afghans, as brother to brother, will find a common ground.

I want to say to those who are spreading rumors that the Central Committee is in no way thinking of carrying on reconciliation talks in the Italian, Pakistani, or West German luxury palaces. We will talk, overtly and sincerely, with those who have been dragged into a dirty war with devilish forces, but want to live in the homeland of their forefathers in peace and tranquillity.

Yes, we are ready for goodwill and compromise. But there are issues that are of a sacred character to the members of the party and our revolutionary people — namely, we will not retreat one inch from the results of the 1 April Revolution. That is, in a political sense, those who come to us should officially recognize the leading role of the PDPA and the people's sovereignty. In the economic sphere, those who come to us should know that they can make it flourish and blossom with honest work. In culture,

those who come to us should know that they should have a profound respect for the history, tradition, customs, and culture of the various nationalities and tribes of the DRA.

At the same time, as experience has shown, we enjoy the possibilities for the ever-increasing interest of the representatives of the other side in the leadership of the affairs of society. From November 1985 to January 1986, in accordance with the guidelines of the 16th plenum, we included 133 persons in the Revolutionary Council, Council of Ministers, and the Central Council of the National Fatherland Front [NFF], of which 38 percent were nonparty elements; and our work proceeded in the best manner, not the worst. The main point lies in the fact that true patriots and the longstanding friends of the revolution joined the leadership organs. Now we ought to take a new step which is obviously more difficult and sometimes full of risk. That is, those people who are still neutral but who want to serve their people sincerely should serve in the leadership bodies. The organs of the local powers should be completed on this basis. Naturally, nobody wanted those who were looking at banner and life with a degrading eye to be elected to the local councils and jergas. However, we should reluctantly accept this fact because the elections are continuing in the villages of the country where the situation is not normal. In this regard, our skill to compromise on small and trivial matters in order to achieve victory in the main cause — that is, the struggle for peace — will play its part. Such shortcomings as the expansion of central and local organs being implemented mainly with intellectuals; and the representatives of private investors, traders, peasants, small landowners, and nomads being forgotten or poorly represented, have appeared.

Since the 16th plenum the party and state have carried out objective work toward the completion of the elections for local organs of state power and administration.

Today, we can say explicitly that a serious step has been taken toward the consolidation of state power and the expansion of the social pillars of the people's power. Elections have been completed in all the provinces, cities, subdistricts, and districts under revolutionary rule. Voters are supporting the policies of the party and government. Some 14,200 people's delegates have been elected in a free and democratic atmosphere. It is important that this power be transformed into a true power of action. The Council of Ministers and the Revolutionary Council, who until now have not drafted the action program for the work and training of their representatives in localities, are indebted to the elected representatives of the people. The positive and negative aspects of the work have been reflected in the election campaign. Let's shed light on the negative aspects. Elections were faced with the same obstacles that generally face the party — that is, weak work among the peasants. The number of representatives of the national minorities is very small among the elected delegates of the people. There are two tasks facing us. One is that the Revolutionary Council and every ministry and social organization of the country move closer to jergas and councils of the provinces, cities, subdistricts, and residential areas, and also toward their bureaus and executive committees; the second is that the (?date) for the completion of the nationwide election for the local organs of the state power be from May to June 1987.

Many issues directly related to the election should be solved in an operative manner. Several times we have pointed to the peasantry issues. Let us all think of the trends that exist in our country. In a peasant country, we are engaged in work among the peasants as we should be. We have tried to solve vital issues of land and water by distributing individual land ownership documents to peasants. Peasants have been flooded with paperwork. We began land reform from another point by destroying the existing production relations and by trampling upon traditions and customs. Some time ago the Politburo assessed special measures for compiling a new approach toward the land and peasantry issues and the further implementation of land and water reform. What path do we envision for the future? The tactics and strategy of the PDPA should be examined. As we have repeatedly announced, 335,000 peasant families have received land plots in the course of the implementation of land reform. However, around 600,000 landless and small-holder peasants are waiting for land. In this connection, a joint commission of the PDPA Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, under the chairmanship of Comrade Ziray, has been given the duty of drafting and compiling a different approach toward distributing land among the peasants, toward the conditions of transferring land to those who have joined the government and also to migrants, and to give land and water reform a practical phased and planned nature.

The main problem of agriculture is the issue of water. Solution of the water problem not only has economic importance but has also military, political, and social importance. Water exists in Afghanistan. The annual flow of water is around 55 billion cubic meters, of which only 5 billion cubic meters is used for irrigation in agriculture. Irrigation is done only by traditional nonscientific systems; therefore, the construction and revitalization of present irrigation systems should take priority in the economic policy of the government.

Due to the characteristics of our country and the policy of national reconcilation, the role of private producers and retail goods should have priority in agriculture in the foreseeable future. This factor results in the establishment of specific reciprocal relations between the state and the producing masses which will be in the interests of the society. Today the rural economy relies on self-sufficiency. Therefore, it is necessary to draft and compile a unique system of supplying agricultural produce. The solution of these issues constitutes an important means of the expansion of the social pillars of the revolution. While the present and prospective tasks of agricultural growth are implemented, the strategic tasks of the nation should not be forgotten. As soon as the conditions of the state sector are ripe, agriculture should grow and consolidate comprehensively. Model agricultural cooperatives should be created and mechanized; agricultural and veterinary services should be intensified. The state sector remains the foundation of development in agriculture and industry not only from an economic point of view but also from a political one.

The 16th plenum asked that the state policy concerning private investments be based according to the duties of the national and democratic revolution. A number of guidelines were discussed in order to make the Economic Consultative Council active, to enhance the role of the Chamber of Commerce and industry, and also to better organise the owners of private transportation. Now,

after a year, we have become certain that the private sector constitutes a great part of our national economy. Have we advanced work with private investors? We can give a satisfactory reply to this question, but we can also see that much work should be carried out in this respect in the future too. Our measures must be the result of the fact that the national investors are consolidating our sovereignty in deed not in word. Minimum assistance is needed for them, but the repayment will be noticeable. They expect permanent attention and a good approach from us. This matter should not be forgotten by anyone.

The party leadership, in the center as well as in the localities, does not have enough flexibility in taking the best of possible decisions. We became certain of this while analyzing and assessing the private sector. We are faced with the same situation in work with the theologians. Revolution and religion, revolution and Islam; these are the issues that should concern us. The dialogue is like this: Our sacred religion has a basic foundation, that is, our toiling Muslim people. Let the patriotic theologians serve their revolutionary people and guide them toward new life and modern knowledge. The theologians enjoy a great peace initiative, something we have not skillfully employed. We are thinking of presenting a detailed chapter in which the state policy concerning the spirit of respect to Islam be further proved.

The best way to expand the social base is to improve the work of the social organization, especially the NFF. I do not want to talk about this because the second NFF congress will be held in a month's time. We will consult on organizational consolidation, adding new contents to the work of the Front, and also remove (?bureaucracy) and formalism, which are facing the central and local councils of the NFF now.

Recently, the Central Committee and party committees intensified their attention to the DYOA. The 13th and 14th DYOA Plenums were held with the participation of the party leadership. The secretaries of the DYOA Central Committee have been elected as the members of the executive bureau of party provincial committees. Issues related to young students were assessed in the second congress of teachers, which proved the ever-increasing political experiences of our teachers with unity of thought.

We should reflect that 8 years have passed since the revolution. The students who were in the first grade in 1359 [21 March 1980] are now due to finish school. The second batch of graduates from our higher educational establishments have either graduated or are being graduated after the revolution. This means that the first generation after the revolution is entering society. Therefore, we correctly calculate that the youths loyal to the revolution, party, and the DYOA and those convinced of Afghan-Soviet friendship and ready to defend the homeland (?separately), are entering society. It should be like this and is mostly like this. In Mazar-e Sharif, it is said that six continuous batches of high school graduates have been joining the Army. Examples of patriotism also exist in Kabul's Polytechnic Institute.

However, it must be said that there is a noticeable 'but.' The political, military, and patriotic work in most of the schools is at a lower level. The number of PDPA and DYOA members are insignificant among teachers as well as among youths. The youths are hiding themselves from call-up and conscription. There is someone to answer to these disorders: Comrades Basharmal, Mazdak, Ghasi, and Qayomi.

High school, school, and higher establishments should be transformed into fortresses of revolution. The director or chairman is the representative of the Central Committee in an educational collective, in charge of following the only policy of the PDPA. Teachers and instructors are the political trainers of children. This is the demand of the party and it cannot be any other way. The youths are not only the social foundation of today, but — this is important — they will be the foundation of tomorrow. It is unfortunate that those who are working among the young are forgetting this. Our children are looking at us — their parents — as a mirror. All those things that we are carrying out, they are carrying out. The people are saying: the melon takes its color from the next melon. Therefore, the Politburo was forced to issue a special resolution regarding the services of the children of the leading cadres in the ranks of the Armed Forces. It is for this reason that serious changes have been introduced in the regulation of students studying abroad. This is only a first step. The principle of social justice, which has been put forward by the 1 April Revolution, demands equality of education among the children of workers, peasants, and the high ranking leadership. But such an equality still does not exist. The people see this. They can still tolerate it, but only for so long.

Despite the poverty of budget, we should consider the construction of schools as a priority. Let us come take each other's hands and build the schools. We should remember our traditions. In the past, land was given by someone. The people were helping with the preparation of building material. They were building schools via Hashar. We request from our Armed Forces, Comrades Nazar Muhammad, Gulabzoy, Yaqubi, Zirmal, Sakhra, and Manoki Mangal to help people in construction of at least simple schools. We are confident that this request will be heard by others, by ministers, and by officials of social organizations and productive establishments.

The initiative of the DYOA to commission the friendship schools on the eve of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution is worthy of support. The school of revolutionary transformation should be transferred to each house and each family.

The Politburo has fulfilled the demand of the Central Committee to further democratize the women's movement. The old structure of the DWOA before the revoltuion could no longer fulfill the mass character of the abovementioned movement. In addition, the DWOA under the overt influence of subjected factors, while acting in parallel to the PDPA, was turning into a half-party organization. This matter, of course, was contrary to the new political system. For the first time all the employees of the Central Council, Women's Nationwide Council, as well as party, government, and party provincial committees should enhance the level of caring and attention to women's organizations and help them in noble work.

I do not want to talk in detail about the trade unions. We have come to an agreement with Comrade Pordeli, to meet the activists of the trade unions in the near future. We will consult on

enhancement of the effectiveness of the work of the trade union there.

The social organizations, the DYOA, the Women's Nationwide Council, and trade unions are our assistants in expansion of the social base of the revolution. It is necessary to better utilize their potentials.

I want to talk about the second series of issues — that is, work with tribes.

Right away we could say that this is the part of the plenum's documents that has been fulfilled more than the other plenum documents. Allocation for the development of the border provinces has been doubled — that is, 650 million afghanis during the current year. A law has been approved to guarantee the observation of the traditional rights of Pashtun tribes. For protection of borders, volunteers' militias, regiments, and battalions have been extensively recruited.

The jerga for Pashtun and Baluchi tribes turned to an important issue: The construction of the first cultural cooperation center with tribes is continuing in Jalalabad. A noticeable part has been played in this work by Comrades Keshtmand, La'eq, Yaqubi, Karwal and all the members of the Central Committee. It is enough to say that after the 19th plenum, the Department of Borders, Tribes, and Nationality has been created in the Central Committee. The mandate of the Politburo and Secretariat has been established over all border provinces. But, all those things that we have carried out in tribal regions, have not yet brought any valuable political results. Naturally, the Ministry of Nationality and Tribes and its departments in the provinces could still work effectively. The practical direction of the work of the coordinating department of the PDPA Central Committee in affairs of tribes should be strengthened.

We are all aware of the chronic disease of the state departments' violation from the signed protocols with tribes. I was interested in finding out how the situation of work is progressing at the present. Unfortunately, this disease has still not been treated. The systematic violation of protocols by the state is continuing. Our country is a multinational one. We do not have the right to forget the difficulties that occur as a result of this matter.

In all party and state documents and in the decisions of the PDPA Central Committee, most important regulations have been reflected upon, anticipating the ways for national reconciliation, the establishment of the norms of the just account for the interests of all the people of Afghanistan, and the comprehensive development of all the residential regions of the fraternal people of the country.

During the elapsed time the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council, and the Council of Ministers of the DRA have adopted a series of political measures based on the objective factors of international relations, traditions, and characteristics of the Afghan society in connection with the solution of the nationality problem, which I think are in the right direction. It is necessary, by using the positive experiment of political work among the minorities of the country and the leftist democratic organizations who have joined the PDPA, that in the future we should also work actively in the sphere of national policy, and consistently consolidate our country — the new, revolutionary, and independent Afghanistan.

Specific work was placed before the party in the sphere of military construction. It should be said frankly that last year was the year of serious and logical work in connection with enhancing the combat capabilities of the Armed Forces. Compare where we were 1 year ago to where we are now: from the viewpoints of call-up and conscription, number of members in the Armed Forces, and combat operations. During all this time, work was continuing in connection with transforming the DRA Army to a power that could independently defend Afghanistan. Sessions of the Defense Council were regularly held during the last 6 months. Now defense councils have been created everywhere — in the zone levels and level of provinces. The party is working in connection with nurturing a respectful attitude among people toward the Armed Forces, soldiers, and officers as the defenders of the gains of the National Democratic Revolution. Based on this objective, Army Day, Sarandoy Day, Day of the Ministry of State Security, and the titles of the Hero of the DRA and Hero Units have been created. The leadership in political departments and directorates has been strengthened.

Now, on to some party and organizational issues. When we again study the documents of the 16th plenum, we become convinced of the fact that the foundations of reconstruction, expanded upon in the 17th and 19th plenums of the Central Committee, were laid down in the 16th plenum. It is completely obvious that the party members and all the party have only in this period realized the need for work with new methods, timely renewal, and the reconstruction of the method of their work. The most assuring and obvious manifestation of reconstruction is the 19th Plenum of the PDPA Central Committee, which adopted the decisions concerning initiative in our party and state.

It is necessary to talk about reconstruction in a special way. We remember the advice of Lenin: Do not solve new problems with old approaches; nothing will come of it. Reconstruction will continue with complexity and difficulty. To some officials, this issue of reconstruction was in no way pleasant and acceptable because it awakened them from political sleep. We stated in the 19th plenum and we now say again that reconstruction is the continuation and deepening of revolution in all spheres.

We are responsible for the building of the party, and it depends on us whether the wall of this building will be built straight or crooked.

We know how difficult it is to repair a house or an apartment, and the work we have begun is a million times more complex than this. We want to reconstruct society. We should reorganize our forces while moving and marching without stopping. It is necessary for every one of us to reconstruct ourselves and change our approach toward the revolution, the party, the people, and toward the assigned tasks. One should not hide under the cover of reconstruction and then state: Let's see what will be achieved by it. One should work better and more and fight with courage. Today we need victory no matter how small or great, but everyday and in every sphere the party and party member should be

able to achieve victory. Every victory of ours will help the expansion of the social pillars of the revolutionary order.

The main focus of work inside the party remains and will remain, as before, the unity of the ranks of the PDPA. Today this cause is more urgent then ever before. History has made its choice. Our party remains above the factions. A true fighter of the revolution can be only the symbol and model of the party and not of a faction. Neither a bird nor a plane can fly with one wing. Our heroic party has wings — our people and revolution have given it the wings of wisdom, heroism, courage, and loyalty to people and internationalism. Our beloved party can only fly to great heights with these wings and take our Muslim and toiling people to prosperity and the sun of freedom. We regard the joining of the members of the Revolutionary Society of the Toilers of Afghanistan, the Vanguard Organization of the Young Workers of Afghanistan, and the Vanguard Organization of the Toilers of Afghanistan with the PDPA as an important step toward unity. Now the principles of the joining of the Revolutionary Organization of the Toilers of Afghanistan have been agreed upon.

This year and at the 19th plenum of the Central Committee, problems that had accumulated in the party since the beginning of the revolution were solved. What I mean is expansion of the composition of candidates and full members of the Central Committee was reached. The auditing commission of the Central Committee was established. The composition of party committees and their executive bureaus were increased. The elected activists of the DYOA, trade unions, and the Nationwide Organization of Women have been increased. The Central Committee has taken serious measures toward the observation of party and state discipline by the cadres. The means of control have been changed. In recent months a large number of the provincial and ward party committees have reported to the Secretariat on the realization of the decisions of the 16th plenum. The monthly professional training of the personnel of the Central Committee and of the Council of Ministers has been transformed to a system.

Recently the party has intensified the struggle against corruption, manifestations of tribalism, nepotism, lack of discipline, bureaucratism, and harmfulness [zarar rasani]. The resolutions of the Politburo on the observation of party ethics by the leadership cadres, punishment of the personnel of the Prosecutor's Office, the events in Deh Sabz District, and on the service of the sons and brothers of the leadership cadres in the Armed Forces have been favorably reviewed by the party and people. With joint efforts we will gradually clean out our party's house and make it stronger, more secure, brighter, and cleaner so as to make life easier in it. In the future, every effort will be made so that no one mistakes the state's pocket for his own. Every effort will be made so that modesty becomes the main characteristic of every party member and that party members become more humble than the most humble, more able than the most able, and more brave than the most courageous. The higher the authority of each of us, the more enhanced will become the authority of the party and the stronger the social pillars of the revolution will be.

I would like to touch on international issues in the region. These issues are identified with the indefatigable efforts of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for saving mankind from nuclear death and the establishment of true equal relations and useful reciprocal relations. The Soviet-American meetings in Reykjavik and in Vienna at the level of foreign ministers are clear manifestations of such an approach toward the issues of foreign policy. At the same time, the practical activities of the U.S. Administration are directed towards the implementation of the so-called doctrine of new globalism. Such a policy is openly manifested in the aggressive efforts of U.S. imperialism against our country, Nicaragua, and other peoples who are struggling for their freedom and national sovereignty. As a result of the intensification of the militaristic activities of the United States against Nicaragua, a real threat is posed to international peace and security. The people of Afghanistan raise their voice in defense of heroic Nicaragua and call on all peace-loving forces of our planet to neutralize the aggressive plans of U.S. imperialism. The present situation in the Asia and Pacific region is also a matter for concern. The DRA fully supports efforts based on transforming the Asia and Pacific region to a region of peace, friendship, and cooperation and will fully assist in this cause.

Let us consider the friendly country of India. Here, they are forced to take measures for consolidating their northwestern borders. We understand the measures taken by the Indian Government in this regard. The people of India and all Asia are on the eve of a historical event — the official visit to the Republic of India by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade M.S. Gorabchev — a visit that will help in creating an atmosphere of peace and tranquillity in Asia and the region of the Indian Ocean.

Regrettably and inevitably it should be pointed out that the Pakistani regime as before does not show the necessary constructiveness and realism for establishing relations with all neighboring countries including India and Afghanistan. Constant pressure by the United States and her allies forces Islamabad to continue the militarization of the country and crushing of democratic movements. This fact in turn results in instability and tension in the internal political situation of the country, which can be seen in recent times. Such a one-sided approach by the regime of Ziaul Haq in the sphere of internal policy does not confirm with the national interests of the people of Pakistan.

Talks for the normalization of relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan and the solutions of the situation around Afghanistan havecontinued since 1361 [1982-83]. Seven rounds of talks have been completed achieving considerable progress. Once again werepeat that the solution of these problems has a complex nature. The Soviet forces will return to their country whenever interference in the affairs of Afghanistan ceases. The recent return of the six regiments from among the limited military contingents of the Soviet Union is a manifestation of the sincere efforts of the DRA and the Soviet Union toward achieving a political solution of the situation around Afghanistan. Unfortunately, reciprocal steps have still not been seen from the Pakistani side.

It has been 7 years since war began between Iran and Iraq. The facts of the past few days, primarily the developments of the secret delivery of U.S. arms to Iran through Israeli mediators, are proof of the direct participation of the imperialists and their Zionist servants under the slogan of defending Islam in fanning the war of fratricide among two Islamic countries. The time has

come for the leaders of Iran and Iraq to give a positive response to the call of the Nonaligned Movement to end this tragic war. All these points should be considered in the propaganda, foreign policy, and practical actions of our Ministry of Foreign Affairs and embassies. Diplomats should be active strugglers and revolutionaries and should be profoundly loyal to the thinking of the 1 April Revolution, our party,and people.

Comrades, it is possible to continue assessing the realization of this or that decision of the plenum; it is possible to list certain topics under the heading of tasks accomplished or not accomplished. The main result, however, should be stated: During the last year we have progressed toward the expansion of social bases and have more correctly defined the forms of our work with various groups and strata of our people.

The Politburo has decided to draw the attention of members of the Central Committee and the party to the fact that work with the masses is an undelayable task; but for us revolutionaries, it is necessary to have a political analysis and assessment to learn from last year's lessons, rather than a rigid approach.

As to what we have learned, I could say that we learned to take the offensive with daring and resoluteness. We became more energetic. This is the mood of the 18th, 19th and the present plenums. We are ready to solve very acute problems and we shall solve them. We learned the analysis of the situation of the affairs from the point of view of political realism, the uncovering of weak links, and the concentration of the energy of the party and state. But so far the principle of collectivism in our work has not been realized. I recall how all of us prepared for the convocation of the 19th plenum, and today's report has also been prepared from the theses and proposals of the members of the Politburo, secretaries, and heads of departments of the PDPA Central Committee.

We learned criticism and, if stated correctly, we are still learning it. Without criticism the recent plenums of the Central Committee would not have been convened in fact. Truth is not always pleasant; however, a pleasant word is hardly the truth. We will not lower the right of criticism, but this is also important in bringing forth the positive, clear, and strong matters that we have succeeded in achieving in the course of renewal.

We learned to be close to the people. The regular visits of the members of the Politburo, secretaries of the Central Committee, and ministers to localities have been transformed into a rule. We meet the people in their lands, the factories, on sites, and in the mosques. We receive people here in the Delkoshah Palace. In the course of 3 months, more than a thousand people have approached the leadership. And you should know that the fortunate do not come here, rather those who are suffering come here.The party has extended a hand toward them.

We have learned many things. It is possible to say now what we have not learned. The figure here will be the largest. We have not learned to be specific and implement what has been started. When studying the documents of the plenum, we must consider why some of the matters have not been implemented and why we have forgotten them. We have not learned to be principled in the cadres' policy as well as in control. There are still some officials in responsible positions who appoint individuals to the state and party work and whisper in their ears: I am appointing you; you serve me. What a foul action this is. There is no greater misfortune than the fact that a small individual can occupy a big post and make all important affairs become small. In other words, the lack of control brings about irresponsibility, and this is fatal for the revolution.

We have not learned to be aware and vigilant all the time. We have not correctly realized our internationalist duty and our revolutionary tasks before the international revolutionary movement, before the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and before our Soviet brothers. We have not learned sufficient independence and necessary initiative in work. With the passing of each day we should carry the heaviest burden of responsibility on our shoulders. We have not learned many things. However, we want to learn and we will learn. By analyzing the ground we have covered, we will pay attention to it. The major fact here is that future prospects should not be wasted and efforts should be concentrated on key decisive matters.

Matters of very great importance lie before us: the shielding of borders and the solution of the peasantry agricultural question. The destiny of the revolution could be settled here. The focus of all party and political work should be on this point.

Nationwide referendums, the approval of the Constitution, and elections to local councils and the national assembly of the people are before us. The Loya Jerga is before us, where we will ratify the Constitution and will talk about the foundations of national reconciliation.

A great number of complex and responsible tasks, which are fresh from the point of view of their scale, are before us and we will accomplish them because we rely on the power of our people. The PDPA has outlined a principled political policy and leads cadre policy and all organizational and training activities. However, all of us and the leadership cadres should not forget that the PDPA is serving the people. The principle of its leading role is not a privilege; but above all is a great responsibility toward the fate of the revolution and the destiny of the country and people. The opinions of the people should always be respected, and we should consult them. Our people are the most patient people possessing great tolerance. Every member of the party — from the ranks to the general secretary — members of the Politburo, and secretaries of the Central Committee should know that they are the servants of the people. They serve the people. The people are not their servants. Those who forget this fact will not have a place in the leadership.

There is no doubt that every one of us will spare no effort to further enhance the name of the members of the party and the honor of our heroic party. The greatest fortune became the reward of our generation who, by carrying out the revolution, call themselves revolutionaries. We will be revolutionaries not only behind this tribune and in this hall, but everywhere, in great and small tasks. We will work and struggle in a revolutionary manner. Victory is on our side.

Keshtmand Views Issues Raised at 20th Plenum
LD212145 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1600 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] A general session of the DRA Council of Ministers was held today at the headquarters of the Council of Ministers to explain the issues raised at the 20th Plenum of the PDPA Central Committee and to express support for its decisions. This session was attended by ministers, heads of state committees and departments, and deputy ministers and secretaries of the primary party organizations of a number of ministries and departments.

Chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers Comrade Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand addressed the session. He gave a detailed explanation of the issues raised at the plenum concerning the speech delivered by General Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee Comrade Najib, entitled "The Circumstances Surrounding the Implementation of the Decisions of the 16th Plenum and the Urgent Duties of the Party," which concerned organizational issues.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers said: The 20th Plenum of the PDPA Central Committee, which was convened in an atmosphere of complete unity and solidarity, will be recorded in the history of the PDPA as an important event, an outstanding example of joint leadership. The plenum enjoyed profoundly constructive and commanding characteristics as well as a new approach in [issuing] guidelines. This plenum not only considered the circumstances of the implementation of the decisions of 16th plenum, with its central issue being the broadening of the social pillars of the revolution, but other similar urgent and immediate duties were also decided. This means that the party is not only trying to carry out its program but that it is continuing to perfect its work to fulfill the policies of the party and government, and controls the execution of these duties systematically and purposefully.

Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand went on to say: Since the convocation of the 16th plenum, the DRA Council of Ministers has carried out important actions to broaden the social pillars of the revolution, to achieve growth in the national economy, and to improve the living conditions of the people and their attraction to revolutionary sovereignty, as well as work on the reconstruction of the government administration.

Comrades Muhammad Aziz, vice chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers and head of the state planning committee; Raz Muhammad Paktin, minister of electrical energy; Burhan Ghiasi, minister of higher and vocational education; Muhammad Kabir, minister of finance; and 'Abdul Samad Qayyumi, minister of education and training, also spoke at this session. They expressed their preparedness to implement the decisions of 20th plenum of the Central Committee.

At the end of the session, a resolution was unanimously endorsed giving resolute and infallible support to the decisions of the 20th Plenum of the PDPA Central Committee, decisions that set specific duties for the DRA ministries, state committees, departments as well as for the executive committees of people's delegate's councils in the provinces concerning the implementation of the plenum's decisions

Chamkani Acting Chairman of DRA Council Presidium
LD231958 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto
1530 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] A session of the Revolutionary Council Presidium was this afternoon chaired by Haji Muhammad Chamkani statement of the USSR Supreme Soviet to the world and people was read to the session by Haji Muhammad kani, acting chairman of the Revolutionary Council

Following comprehensive discussion by the members of olutionary Council Presidium of the peaceful and h stand of the Soviet State and people, the following which was proposed by Abdorrahim Hatef, member Revolutionary Council Presidium, was unanimously [passage indistinct]

This afternoon Haji Muhammad Chamkani, acting chairman the Revolutionary Council Presidium, received USSR dor Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Comrade P. Golkhana Palace, headquarters of the Revolutionary [Passage indistinct] congratulated Haji Muhammad on his appointment as acting chairman of the DRA olutionary Council Presidium and wished him succe aging the affairs of the Revolutionary Council. He expressed the readiness of the CPSU and Soviet state comprehensive assistance to the Afghan people. [passage tinct]

AFP Reports 22 Nov Bomb Blast Near Najibullah
BK231308 Hong Kong AFP in English 1301 GMT 23 Nov

[Text] Islamabad, Nov 23 (AFP) — A powerful bomb behind the Ministry of Education in Kabul Saturday causing an unknown number of casualties, Western sources said here Sunday. They said the bomb went off at p.m. (1045 GMT) and blood was still splattered around 45 minutes later. Afghanistan television later showed damage and of a child injured in the blast. The diplomat TV blamed the attack on "counter-revolutionaries" term for Moslem insurgents fighting the Soviet-ba ment in Kabul. The attack reportedly occurred clos where Afghanistan leader Najibullah was due to give conference.

Sources here suggested the blast may have been the resp of supporters of Babrak Karmal, replaced six months Afghanistan leader, who Thursday resigned as head of state.

A bomb reportedly exploded on September 28 near the Embassy in Kabul, shortly before Mr Najibullah and Soviet delegation were to meet there.

Significance of Gorbachev Visit Discussed

BK241416 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1340 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Commentary by Political Commentator Rai Singh: "A Time-Tested Friendship"]

[Text] Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi regards the Soviet Union as a staunch and proven friend of India and holds the Indo-Soviet ties as time-tested. The general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, CPSU, Mr Mikhail S. Gorbachev, ascribes the ascending scale of the Indo-Soviet friendship to the similarity in the positions of the two countries on the cardinal problems of our times. So, the Indo-Soviet friendly relations are based on equality, commonality of interests, and on mutuality of benefits. These attributes of mutual ties would be reflected and reiterated in the official statements, speeches, and welcome addresses when Mr Gorbachev arrives in New Delhi on 25 November.

During their talks, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev will cover wide areas in bilateral, regional, and international relations and will exchange views on issues like nuclear arms control, disarmament, deteriorating security environment in the South and Southwest Asian regions, Indian Ocean, terrorism, apartheid, economic cooperation, technology transfer, and so on. Some bilateral agreements on consular, economic, and other matters of mutual interest are scheduled to be signed and more areas of agreement are likely to be identified and announced during Mr Gorbachev's visit to India. These will be important developments which will further strengthen the bonds of mutual friendship and trust.

While dwelling on Mr Gorbachev's visit to India, one is reminded of the fact that both these comparatively young leaders came to power almost at the same time, and both of them share a drive for modernization and a pragmatic approach to problems, national and international. Of course, each of them arrives at decisions in accordance with his commitment — for instance, nonalignment in the case of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, and the unity of the socialist bloc countries in the case of CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev. It was this commitment on India's part that led it not to accept the concept of Asian collective security as pronounced by late Soviet President Brezhnev. India also did not sign the nonproliferation treaty because it felt it was discriminatory. These instances disprove the allegation that India tilts toward the Soviet Union. In fact, the Indo-Soviet relationship is based on the well-known principles of peaceful coexistence ever since the famous Khrushchev-Bulganin visit to India in the midfifties. While, Soviet Premier Khrushchev launched a new era in the Indo-Soviet relationship by extending aid and assistance to India in a bid to build its heavy and basic industries starting with the Bhilai steel plant. Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev consolidated this initiative by providing it with the framework of the 1971 Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation. The 1971 treaty provides not only new parameters to the Indo-USSR relationship, but it has also given a new dimension to the Indo-Soviet ties in the context of the security, stability, and cooperation in the South Asian and the Indian Ocean regions. It has set a new pattern of friendly relationship between countries with diverse and different social systems and political ideologies. It was under this treaty that economic cooperation between the two countries has increased manyfold. For instance, the trade turnover between the two countries had crossed the 4 billion rupee mark in 1985, and trade agreements cover a 5-year period, almost coinciding with India's 5-year plan period. Technology transfers in various fields have increased.

Judged against this background, Mr Gorbachev's visit to India is significant. The significance lies not only in the fact that it is Mr Gorbachev's first official visit to an Asian country but also in the context of the various developments, especially in respect of regional security in countries of the Asia-Pacific region. India would like to know firsthand from Mr Gorbachev the implications of his important foreign policy speech delivered at Vladivostok on 28 July in which he announced various measures to accommodate the Chinese stand on peace and security in the Asian region and on the Sino-Soviet boundary question.

The importance of the Soviet leader's visit lies in the fact that India is central to the Soviet Union's policy on Asia. India needs the Soviet Union as much as the USSR needs India. Besides, both the countries regard peace as imperative to progress at home, and in this regard, they have taken initiatives to the linking of each other. The Soviet leader's visit is expected to yield positive results and many an observer looks upon it as a landmark in the history of Indo-Soviet relationship.

Visit Preparation, Schedule Viewed

BK241650 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] New Delhi is all set to receive the Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, tomorrow on his first visit to India. Within hours of his arrival he will get down to business and have his first formal round of discussions with the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi. They will have another round of talks on Wednesday. In between also the two leaders will have several occasions to meet informally. Mr Rajiv Gandhi is hosting a banquet in honor of the Soviet dignitary tomorrow.

Mr Gorbachev will be accompanied by a high level delegation which will include the foreign minister, Mr Shevardnadze, and several top leaders and academicians. A number of programs for mutual cooperation in several fields have been under discussion for the last few weeks and these are expected to be formalized during the Soviet leader's 4-day stay in New Delhi.

A separate program has been drawn up for Mrs Raisa Gorbachev who will be accompanying her husband. While Mr Gorbachev is engaged in official discussions with Indian leaders, she will go round museums and historic monuments.

The All India Radio correspondent says a rousing reception has been planned for the Soviet leader in keeping with the close bounds of friendship between the two countries. Police estimate that some 300,000 people from Delhi and neighboring areas are expected to converge on to the route of Mr Gorbachev's motorcade to greet him. A dash of color will be added by 55,000 school children expected to line route to Rashtrapati Bhawan

[President's House] where he will be staying. Schools would remain closed for the day.

Our correspondent adds that the capital already wears a colorful look with the Indian tricolor and the Soviet flag with its golden hammer and sickle lining the sidewalks. Small hoardings have gone up on several lamp posts proclaiming Indo-Soviet friendship and pledging to work together for world peace and harmony. Along with these, photographs of Mr Gorbachev and his wife and Mr Rajiv Gandhi have been displayed.

The visit has generated worldwide interest which is reflected in the fact that a large press contingent has arrived in the capital to cover the developments of the next 4 days. A media center has already started functioning to facilitate their work.

This morning Mr Gorbachev left Moscow for Tashkent where he will stay the night before leaving for New Delhi tomorrow morning.

In New Delhi, a public meeting was held today to welcome Mr Gorbachev's visit and to support the Indo-USSR initiative for world peace. The speakers belonging to various political parties said that the visit would mark a new chapter in the relations between the two countries. The meeting was organized by the National Campaign Committee for Peace, Security, and Disarmament.

The speakers included, Mr V.N. Gadgil, Mr Harkrishan Singh Surjit, Mr H.N. Bahuguna, and Mr C. Rajeshwara Rao.

All India Radio [AIR] Delhi will broadcast a running commentary tomorrow on the arrival of the Soviet leader, Mr Gorbachev at Delhi airport. It can be heard on Delhi B and RN channel 3 from 1150 [0520 GMT] onwards.

AIR will broadcast live the speeches of the prime minister and the Soviet leader at the banquet which Mr Gandhi is hosting in honor of Mr Gorbachev tomorrow evening. This can be heard from 1955 [1425 GMT] onwards on Delhi B and RN channel 2. AIR will also directly relay Mr Gorbachev's address to the joint session of Parliament on Thursday [27 November] from 1720 [1150 GMT] to 1900 [1330 GMT] on Delhi D. Its Hindi commentary can be heard on Delhi B.

AFP Reports Tightened Security

BK241335 Hong Kong AFP in English 1317 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] New Delhi, Nov 24 (AFP) — Indian security measures will be on a war-footing during the four-day visit here by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, security officials said Monday. More than 3,000 police and paramilitary forces, backed by several hundred sharpshooters, will be deployed for the ceremonial arrival on Tuesday, officials said. Such stringency is unprecedented for a visiting leader, they added. But in the tense security atmosphere of India, where Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi was nearly assassinated last month, nothing is considered too strong.

The secretary-general the Communist Party of the Soviet Union will also be protected by 210 of his own securitymen, but India has nonetheless assigned a top intelligence officer as Mr Gorbachev's personal bodyguard, officials said. "We are preparing a security umbrella for Mr Gorbachev on a warfooting," a senior police officer in charge of security here said. A crisis blueprint has been drawn up in case of trouble whereby the Soviet leader will be whisked directly from the airport, avoiding the planned ceremonial route, to the residence of President Zail Singh where Mr Gorbachev will be staying, officials said.

Such an incident occurred six years ago during the last visit of a Soviet leader to New Delhi when Afghan demonstrators forced the official motorcade carrying Leonid Brezhnev to suddenly change its route. Mr Gorbachev's motorcade will include some 200 vehicles, 20 of which are bullet-proof limousines brought in from Moscow at the weekend.

But Afghan demonstrators, protesting against the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan, are not expected to cause any problems this time. Police have served "house detention orders" on some 200 senior figures of the 4,000-strong Afghan community in the Indian capital. Most of the others have been verbally warned to stay at home. "We will continue to raid every Afghan home in New Delhi to search for undesirables, guns, and anti-Soviet pamphlets," a senior police officer said.

The number of Afghans arrested here rose to eight Monday, police said. An Afghan attempting to leave the country on false papers four days ago was still being questioned in connection with Mr Gorbachev's visit, police said.

The authorities, who have moved to block any anti-Soviet demonstrations, are also planning through the ruling Congress (I) Party to transport thousands of people, some of them slum-dwellers, into position to wave to Mr Gorbachev, informed sources said. Newspapers reported Monday that schools were asked to send children to line the ceremonial route through the capital.

CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev Arrives

Gandhi's Welcoming Speech

BK250730 Delhi Doordarshan Television Network in English 0642 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Speech by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi at arrival ceremony welcoming CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev at the Indira Gandhi International Airport in New Delhi — live]

[Text] General Secretary Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, Madam Raisa Gorbachev, our friends from the Soviet Union:
I greet you on behalf of the people of India. You represent [applause] the country and the people who have been with us through times of trouble and times of triumph [applause]. The Soviet Union has remained a pride and trusted friend in our hours of need. We welcome you also as friends who have helped us build modern India. We hail you, Mr Secretary General, as a crusader for peace. [applause]

The miracles of science and the marvels of technology have knit together the destinies of the human family as never before in

history. Through 3 decades India and the Soviet Union have shown the world how a warm kinship can be established between neighbors whatever the differences in their domestic, economic, and social systems. Our friendship is testament to the historical imperative of a world order based on coexistence and cooperation. In India, as in the Soviet Union, change has been pushed forward without continuity being disturbed. In both our countries the principles and values of our national endeavor are firmly rooted and well established. Therefore, with confidence and conviction we have each been able to give new direction and new dimension to our policies. Nation building is a continuous process. There must be an adaptation of past perspective to present realities. Innovation, imagination, and an alert awareness of evolving circumstances constitute the life blood of a dynamic society. The searing experience of war in this century has seasoned the Soviet Union's stake in enduring peace. India's heritage of tolerance, harmony, and nonviolence has cast us in the role of pioneers of peace. You respect our nonalignment; we respect your consistent commitment to peace. We share a firm belief in nuclear disarmament as the essential precursor of the peace that is durable and guaranteed. For 30 years we have worked together for harmony in the world and the welfare of our people. We are delighted to have you with us. We hope this glimpse of Delhi will bring you back to us often and to many different parts of India. Long live India-Soviet friendship. [applause]

Gorbachev's Arrival Speech

BK250743 Delhi Doordarshan Television Network in English 0646 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Speech by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev on arrival in New Delhi at the New Delhi airport; Gorbachev speaks in Russian with passage by passage translation into English — processed from English, live]

[Text] My first words on Indian soil are the words of gratitude to Mr Rajiv Gandhi for his invitation and to all of you for your warm welcome and good wishes. In this moment of my meeting with India, I wish to convey to the great Indian people friendly greetings from the people of the Soviet Union. [applause] My visit is above all an indication of the consistency of our fundamemtal policy aimed at developing friendship and cooperation with your country.

Relations between India and the Soviet Union, who already have a long history and well-established tradition, they are mutually enriching and serve the interests of our two peoples. Our relations have followed an ascending path of development, being at all stages a factor of international stability and peace. This is the way it was in the past, and this is the way it is today. The creative energy inherent in Soviet-Indian cooperation derives from the fact that it is built on trust, equality, respect, and careful consideration of each other's special needs and interests. [applause]

Moreover, and this is also very important, our relations do not seek to counter or challenge genuine and legitimate interests of other countries. At the present stage when the Soviet Union and India are tackling momentous, historic tasks of their national development, Soviet-Indian relations and contacts are in need of still greater dynamism. Indeed, this is something that international politics needs too given the current complex and dangerous situation in the world.

Mankind is facing huge problems and grave dangers such as the nuclear threat and the problem of survival; the plight of developing countries; East-West and North-South contradictions, contradictions between different sociopolitical systems and the levels of their development; regional and international crises and conflicts; and the problems of food supply, energy, and environment. I think that all those complexities of today's world will be addressed to some extent in our discussions and talks. Of course, we shall focus on questions of Soviet-Indian relations in all their aspects, and addressing problems of Asia and the Indian and Pacific Oceans in the context of efforts to prevent nuclear war and create a healthier international environment.

We have already played host to Mr Rajiv Gandhi in the Soviet Union and now I am paying the return visit. I highly value the dialogue between us which for all practical purposes has become continuous although it is not very often that we actually see each other. Our dialogue enables us to keep each other constantly informed about the most important areas of our international activities and bilateral relations. I have no doubt that continuation of this dialogue here in Delhi will impart even greater dynamism to the very diverse relations between the Soviet Union and India and further enhance the role that cooperation between our two great nations plays in world politics as a factor for peace and universal security.

Once again, let me thank you most sincerely on behalf of all those who have come with me, thank you for this welcoming ceremony and for the flowers which we regard as being much more than a mere tribute to an ancient tradition. [applause]

N.D. Tiwari on Sri Lankan Talks, Pakistan

BK241620 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] The minister of state for external affairs, Mr Natwar Singh, and the minister of state for home affairs, Mr P. Chidambaram, had talks with the Sri Lankan president in Colombo this evening on the ethnic question. The ministers were assisted at the talks by the Indian high commissioner in Sri Lanka, Mr J.N. Dixit. Mr Jayewardene was joined in the talks by the foreign minister, Mr Hameed; the national security minister, Mr Athulathmudali; and the Sri Lankan high commissioner in India, Mr Tilakaratna. Our Colombo correspondent, Plabon Majumder, reports that the talks lasted over 2 hours. The details of the talks are not yet known. The two ministers are scheduled to leave Colombo for New Delhi later tonight by a special flight.

Speaking in both Houses of Parliament, the external affairs minister, Mr N.D. Tiwari, expressed the hope that the two ministers will bring back positive responses from Sri Lanka to the package of proposals. Making a statement on bilateral discussions at the SAARC [South Asian Association for Regional Cooeration] summit in Bangalore, he said the prime minister had held extensive talks with President Jayewardene. It was agreed that every effort will be made the limits of the Sri Lankan

Constitution to improve or modify the latest set of proposals. [as heard] Replying to clarifications soughtby members in the Rajya Sabha, Mr Tiwari said that negotiations on the issue are in a delicate stage and nothing should be said that would hamper their success.

Answering questions on bilateral talks with the Pakistan prime minister, Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo, Mr Tiwari hoped that something positive will emerge out of the two official-level meetings between the two countries scheduled for next month. Mr Tiwari said during the bilateral talks Pakistan denied most of charges made by India about training of terrorists in that country and of encouraging drug trafficking.

Ministers Return After Talks in Sri Lanka

BK250338 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] The central ministers, Mr Natwar Singh [minister of state for external affairs] and Mr P. Chidambaram [minister of state for home], have returned to New Delhi following discussions with President Jayewardene and other Sri Lankan leaders in Colombo yesterday. An Indian official spokesman said the talks were in continuation of the discussions between Mr Jayewardene and Mr Rajiv Gandhi in Bangalore during the SAARC's [South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation] meeting and they were detailed and useful.

Conditions for Relations With Pakistan Viewed

BK241121 Hong Kong AFP in English 1043 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] New Delhi, Nov 24 (AFP) — Pakistan will have to accept Indian concern over Islamabad's nuclear programme and arms buildup if it wants normal relations between the two nations, Parliament heard here Monday. Foreign Minister Narain Dutt Tiwari told the Lower House (Lok Sabha) that India looked forward to "concrete manifestations" from its neighbor on the two subjects and also on Pakistan's alleged support to Sikh militancy in the Punjab.

Relations between India and Pakistan, who have fought three wars since their independence in 1947, have deteriorated in recent months as India accused Islamabad of arming and sheltering Sikh militants battling for an independent homeland. Pakistan's attempts to seek increased military aid from the United States have also come under heavy fire in India, which gets the bulk of its arms from the Soviet Union. Pakistan has repeatedly said that its nuclear programme is intended for "peaceful purposes."

Mr Tiwari said Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has conveyed India's "serious concern" on these issues to his Pakistani counterpart Mohammed Khan Junejo at the South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation [as received] (SAARC) summit held earlier this month in Bangalore. Senior officials of the two countries are scheduled to meet in Lahore next month to discuss curbing illegal border crossings and drug trafficking on the Indo-Pakistan border.

Members of both Houses of Parliament also voiced concern Monday about the reported flights of a U.S. P-3 Orion spy plane from Pakistan. Shanta Ram Naik, a member of the ruling Congress (I) Party, alleged that the aircraft had made five reconnaisance flights over Indian coasts. An American news magazine, *The Nation*, reported last week that the United States was operating "highly sophisticated" spy planes out of Pakistani air bases under a secret agreement between the two countries. The journal quoted the U.S. State Department as saying that the programme had Islamabad's approval. Kapil Verma, another ruling party member, accused Pakistan of becoming "the centre of a vast U.S. security network." Lok Sabha Speaker Bal Ram Jakhar assured agitated members that he would ascertain facts about the spy flights from the government.

Eight Killed in Punjab Violent Incidents

BK250854 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] In Punjab, eight persons were killed in two separate incidents since last night. A police spokesman told our Chandigarh correspondent that some unidentified persons shot dead one constable and five others including three women in village (Watanwale) of Kapurthala District. One member of the family was injured in the shootout. The culprits escaped under the cover of darkness.

In another incident, the Security Forces opened fire on a car when the occupants tried to escape after being signaled by the police at a checkpost resulting in the death of two of the occupants.

Tripura Extremists Kill 4 in 22 Nov Raid

BK230857 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] In Tripura, four members of a family including a woman and a child were shot dead by a gang of armed TVN [Tripura National Volunteers] extremists in Borakha Village in Sadar subdivision, about 25 kilometers from Agartala, last night. Quoting police sources, our Agartala correspondent reports that the extremists used automatic rifles in the raid. They also later set fire to the house of the victims. The chief minister, Mr Nripen Chakraborty, has condemned the killing and asked the police to track down the culprits. He also appealed to the people to maintain peace and communal harmony.

'Terrorist' Plan To Counter Sikh Militancy Viewed

BK211405 Hong Kong AFP in English 1343 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Amritsar, India, Nov 21 (AFP) — Punjab police said Friday they have found evidence of a Hindu militant campaign to counter Sikh separatism following the arrest of four Hindus in the northern state. The police smashed a bomb factory at Rajpura in the northern state's Patiala District after the arrest here Thursday night of Saranjeet and Gurmeet of the Hindu Shiv Sena, or Lord Shiva's Army, Amritsar Police Chief Harkishen Singh Kahlon said. The two men were arrested while they were

riding a motor scooter carrying a bomb they were to deliver to Shiv Sena colleagues, Mr Kahlon told reporters in this Sikh holy city.

Meanwhile, police in Jullundur said they had arrested two Shiv Sena activists for the murder of a Sikh leader, Harjinder Singh, in the district on Saturday. The two were identified as Ashwini and Dharmendra; a third Hindu sought in the killing, Ashok Bhalla, was still at large, police said. Mr Kahlon said the arrests had made clear that the Shiv Sena was mounting a "terrorist" plan to counter Sikh militancy which has claimed more than 500 lives in Punjab this year.

The latest arrests followed the interrogation of three Shiv Sena activists arrested on Monday for a bank robbery in this border district on October 25 which was blamed earlier on Sikh militants fighting for the secession of Punjab.

Tamil Radio on Secret Jayewardene-LTTE Talks

BK250103 (Clandestine) Voice of Tamil Eelam in Tamil 1400 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] The case of the clandestine talks to be held between the Sri Lankan president and the leader of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam [LTTE] has now come to light. *Saturday Review* editor Gamini Nawartne acted as the primary emissary for these clandestine talks. Reports say that at the initial talks between the LTTE's Kittu and Ravi groups and Gamini Nawartne at the *Saturday Review* office on 10 November, there was a long discussion on the proposed meeting between Prabhakaran and Jayewardene. Kittu and some of his associates had discussions with Jayewardene's emissary with the consent of Prabhakaran. It is clear that Prabhakaran consented in the beginning to clandestine talks with Jayewardene. Confirmed reports have proved it.

At the talks that started at 0900 on the morning of 10 November, an agreement was reached to hold a preparatory meeting between the leaders of the Tigers and a senior Sri Lankan minister, and only after this to hold clandestine talks between J.R. [Jayewardene] and Prabhakaran or between J.R. and Balasingham. Both parties accepted the condition not to disclose this to India or others. The LTTE leader, who understood that it would be dangerous to hold talks on Indian soil without the knowledge of the Indian people, pressed for holding these clandestine talks in Bangalore with the consent of India. However, these talks continued secretly at the top level of the LTTE and by Jayewardene for the Sri Lankan Government. An additional significant fact is that both parties agreed not to allow anyone else to be present when the Jayewardene-Prabhakaran talks were held. This meeting was to be held during Jayewardene's visit to Bangalore. However, political experts told the Tigers that it was impossible for Prabhakaran, who came to India as a guest, to meet the leader of another country without the willingness and consent of the Government of India. Therefore, with the proposal to wind up the meeting in an Indian city the truth had to come to light through traitors on both sides.

At this juncture, the question came up of who should admit this affair first and save his own skin. Jayewardne, who sent an emissary to Jaffna, could not admit this. Hence, before the secret could get out, the high command of the Liberation Tigers announced in Madras that Prabhakaran had consented to proposed preparatory talks and rejected the meeting with Jayewardene.

Those who wish peace and contentment for the people of Tamil Eelam will support the Jayewardene-Prabhakaran talks. But, can we support dangerous, political, conspiratorial talks held in obscurity without the knowledge of the people? Why do these reports cause shock and worry for the people who are delighted to see both parties progressing toward peace?

Included in an announcement prepared by the mastermind of the Tigers, Anton Balasingham, on 9 November was the phrase "Jayewardene, the Cold Blooded Murderer Who Could Put Mankind to Shame." Not only this; the announcement was filled with various other anti-J.R. slogans. But the next day preparatory talks were held for several hours to arrange a meeting with this same fascist leader. The poor people ask why is there such foul play?

We will have to accept risky maneuvers which may yield good results in future. However, the Voice of Tamil Eelam cordially asks that everything be carried out decently, with the consent of the people and for their benefit.

LTTE Warned To Act for Peoples' Welfare

BK221245 (Clandestine) Voice of Tamil Eelam in English 1415 GMT 21 Nov 86

[News commentary]

[Text] It is now quite apparent that LTTE leaders Velupillai Prabhakaran and his political adviser Anton Stanislavs Balasingham have rejected the Sri Lanka Government's proposals for division of Sri Lanka's eastern province into three districts based on race. This is understandable in that the division according to our survey suggests that the Trincomalee District should be a Sinhala-dominated district, the Batticaloa District a Tamil area, and Amparai a mainly Muslim area. That is not the kind of arrangement that will suit the needs of the fighters for Tamil Eelam and, in fact, the people of Tamil Eelam. We warned of this in our broadcast of last week when we said that if the freedom fighters fail to look seriously at the original proposal for provincial councils, the people of Tamil Eelam woud be the eventual losers. The Jayewardene government will continue to place various proposals on the table, but we can be sure that each proposal will bring greater fragmentation of the areas that we claim as the essential homeland of the Tamil people.

Let us look once again at our objective. Our ultimate goal is the state of Tamil Eelam which embraces what are now the northern and eastern provinces of Sri Lanka. In this case, whether we like it or not, there are sizable concentrations of Sinhala and Muslim population. As reasonable human beings we cannot deny them the right to live there if they choose. In the event of there being a state of Tamil Eelam many of the Sinhalese would choose to return to Sri Lanka. It is true that some of them and most of the Muslims would probably opt to stay. There cannot be another Israel extending second class citizenship to them and first class citizenship only to the Tamils of Eelam. Underlying that objective are our basic grievances. The injustices that have been done to our people by successive Sri Lankan governments, the need for the right to manage our own affairs stemming from the need to ensure that our people can live in dignity and without fear and with equal rights as far as employment and opportunities are concerned and without discrimination. What we want then is the right to use our own language and to practise our own culture within clearly defined borders which are large enough to accommodate and support any Tamil and indeed anybody else who wishes to follow our laws.

The Communist Party of Tamil Eelam has always called for the creation of a true socialist state that will be a model to peoples of South Asia and the world — a state where the full freedom and the Declaration of Human Rights can be practised and where all citizens are equal before a benevolent humane and clear-cut set of laws. Preference will be given to the language of the Tamils

but there will be ample opportunity to learn and use at least one international launguage as well.

If we were involved in the kind of fragmentation that is now going on, we will be depriving the people of Tamil Eelam of an essential part of their birthright. As the process goes on, the Indian Government will bring more and more pressure to bear on us to accept until finally we will have to accept something very far from what we originally wanted. We have warned continuously that the Government of India is our greatest enemy in the final analysis. If we accept what is on the table now, we will be rid of the influence of India, then we can structure our struggle once again on our own lines and in our own way. There are many paths to revolution. We warned earlier of the dangers of divisions of Tamil Eelam piece by piece. That is no basis for an integrated state. Our origins in the north should not blind us to the very real needs and our very real duty to the people of the all parts of Tamil Eelam.

These are fundamentals that the Communist Party of Tamil Eelam is beginning to hold. At this point we would like to mention that although various members of various groups have accused us of different things, we are the only group that has remained true and consistent with a set of principles. This is why today the Liberation Tigers accused us of being agents of Pakistan and Israel. This is why some weeks ago they accused us of being the EPRLF [Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front] which is why the EPRLF condemns us and accuses of being agents of the Sri Lanka Government. They and PLOTE [People's Liberation Organization of Tamil Eelam] know that we are truer socialists than they are, therefore, they are afraid of us. Our words are witness before the people. We have never told a lie or attempted to distort the facts to suit our forte. We are propagandists but in the purest Marxian sense. History teaches us lessons, and the conclusions are inevitable. We are not a military group and so we have always expressed our admiration for the Tigers of Tamil Eelam who have achieved so much. Thus we feel that the struggle is now going astray and we cannot stand by idly and (?look) at that happen. We have said that we think the Liberation Tigers should be the leaders of our people at the present time, but we plead with them to act with the welfare of the people in view. If not, the Communist Party of Tamil Eelam will be forced reluctantly to show its hand to come out into the open before the people and offer them a political alternative to the freedom fighters. As Mao Zedong once said when the tiger roars fear runs through the world, but when the dragon breathes deeply there is fire and flood and earthquake and the shape of the world changes.

India Proposes Formula To End Tamil Conflict

BK230744 Hong Kong AFP in English
0723 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Colombo, Nov 23 (AFP) — [Passage omitted] India has come up with a new formula which it believes could narrow the gap between Colombo and the Tamil separatists on the contentious question of the merger of the northern and eastern provinces into a "Tamil homeland," informed sources said. India has proposed that the eastern province should be divided into three districts under provincial councils, the sources said. The predominantly Tamil Batticaloa District could have a Tamil provincial council, while the Sinhalese — Sri Lanka's ethnic majority — could have one in Trincomalee and the Moslems one in Amparai, the sources said. The Indian proposal grew out of an idea presented by Sri Lankan President Junius Jayewardene in talks with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi last week, when he suggested the setting up of three provincial councils in the east on a racial basis, sources said.

The Indian high commissioner to Colombo, Jyotindra Nath Dixit briefed President Jayewardene late Saturday on the Indian position following talks with the Indian authorities in New Delhi and in the southern Indian state of Tamil Nadu, where many of the Tamil militant groups are based, reliable sources said. There was a strong likelihood that Colombo might accept the Indian proposal as long as there was no merger of the north and east, no territorial contiguity between them and no corridor linking the two provinces, the sources said. President Jayewardene is expected to give Sri Lanka's response to the Indian proposal this week, they said. Other sources said there were still areas where "fine tuning" is necessary. One such area was who should have control over Tamil archaeological and religious antiquities in what would be the Sinhalese provincial council area of Trincomalee and Sinhalese and Buddhist antiquities in the Tamil provincial council district, sources said.

Diplomatic sources said that India and Sri Lanka have now reached close understanding on a solution to the separatist conflict and a memorandum of understanding would be worked out once the other questions are settled.

Jayewardene Assesses Proposals

BK221635 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The Sri Lankan president, Mr Jayewardene, has said the ideas and suggestions that emerged from the talks he held with Indian leaders last week constitute a good working basis for finalizing a package of proposals to solve the ethnic crisis. Mr Jayewardene gave this assessment to the Indian high commissioner in Colombo, Mr J.N. Dixit, this evening when he called on him. Mr Dixit went back to Colombo yesterday from Delhi. He conveyed to Mr Jayewardene India's assessment of the discussions held with the Sri Lankan foreign minister in New Delhi and Bangalore. Mr Dixit also sought some clarifications which Mr Jayewardene said he would give next week.

Replying to questions, Mr Dixit said that he has drawn the attention of the Sri Lankan president to the need to avoid the military operations which affect innocent Tamil civilians. He confirmed that he has conveyed New Delhi's concern at the recent visit of the Israeli president to Colombo.

Security Forces Kill 9 'Terrorists' in North

BK221147 Colombo International Service in English
1045 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] Nine terrorists were killed by the security forces in two separate incidents in the Mullaittivu and the Polonnaruwa Districts yesterday. The security forces were fired upon by terrorists

when they conducted a search operation in Tannimurippu Kulam and Tannimurippu Kulam in Mullaittivu. The forces returned fire killing nine terrorists and injuring five others. One soldier was injured in the incidents. Among the items recovered by the security forces were grenades, a large map, framed photographs of terrorist leaders, and a large quantity of terrorist literature. Two landmines, six claymore mines, four grenades, and a radio set were destroyed as they were suspected to be booby-trapped.

The security forces also engaged armed terrorists at Muttagala in Polonnaruwa yesterday. One terrorist was killed in the incident and two suspects were arrested. Several arms and ammunition and dry ration packs were recovered.

AFP Reports 2 LTTE Leaders Killed

BK220759 Hong Kong AFP in English
0729 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Colombo, Nov 22 (AFP) — Sri Lankan troops killed nine Tamil separatists as government forces stepped up military operations in the country's north to flush militants out of the jungle hideouts, official sources said Saturday.

A 24-hour curfew in the Mullaittivu District to keep civilians indoors during the campaign was lifted at dawn, although military opeations were not entirely finished, the sources said.

Among those killed were two leaders of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, identified only as "Major Ganesh" and "Siva", who died in an ambush as they were riding a motorcycle at Oddusuddan, the sources said. [passage omitted]

Delhi Reports 13 Killed

BK220857 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] In Sri Lanka, at least 13 persons were killed yesterday in violent incidents in the north of the island. According to a government communique, nine Tamil militants were killed and five others injured in Mullaittivu District in Army action. The security forces had launched a massive combing operations against the Tamil militants after declaring a day-long curfew in the northwest of the district. Air force support was called in and naval patrolling intensified along the coast.

Our Colombo correspondent, Plabon Majumdar, reports that life in Jaffna came to a standstill for the 2d day and the intensive shelling continued from the fort of Jaffna. At least four civilians were reported killed and a number of others seriously injured, including a hospital employee. The government medical officers association had met the national security minister, Mr Lalith Athulathmudali, yesterday in Colombo to declare the area around Jaffna hospital a no hostility zone.

Khamene'i Chairs Council for War Support
LD231417 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] The Supreme Council for War Support this morning convened at the presidential office, chaired by President Seyyed 'Ali Khamen'i, chairman of the Supreme Defense Council. At the end of this meeting, answering questions by our correspondent, Khamene'i spoke about topics discussed at the meeting as well as decisions reached. We draw your attention to this:

[Begin recording][Khamene'i] In the name of Allah, the compassionate, the merciful. As you are aware of the imam's decree about all-round support for the warfronts, many support headquarters have been set up throughout the country. There is a central headquarters in Tehran and above all, there is the Supreme Council for Support which convenes monthly with the participation of responsible officers. At today's meeting, as usual, those topics and problems put forth by the support headquarters or responsible institutions such as the Armed Forces, the Guards Corps, and the Basij — topics and issues which need all-round decisions — were discussed. In accordance with the decree by the imam, this council has been given special powers: It can temporarily impose some rules. Therefore, today some decisions were made and God willing, they ill be implemented. Efforts are being made to dispatch the great Mohammad Army, may peace be upon him and his scion, which will be fulfilled very soon. There were also some requirements made related to forces to be dispatched and the training of combatants, volunteers, and Basij forces, all of which were discussed and decided upon. The meeting was a fruitful one.

[Unidentified correspondent] We are on the eve of the Week of the Basij. You have pointed out a great movement. Could you explain what plans we have for the Week of the Basij and how you see our situation in the fronts during the week?

[Khamene'i] The Week of the Basij in effect, is a show of public readiness when the public, throughout the country in cities and villages, will symbolize mobilization at urban resistance bases or in dispatches to the fronts. This year in particular we have an added bonus for the Week of the Basij, that of dispatching 100,000, or at least a 100,000 strong unit. Today, reports show that the total number of volunteers ready for Mohammad's Army, peace be upon him and his scion, has already gone far beyond 100,000, inspite of its original plans for that figure. This may cause some problems regarding their dispatch. The public must revive the feeling of presence in the 20 million strong army during the Week of the Basij, particularly the youth and those ready to participate in the army. This does not mean that we are about to equip 20 million people for the warfronts. There is no need for such numbers. It means that the youth and men of the country, as well as all persons ready to take on combat duties, can prepare themselves for such time as their presence may be needed. This is an Islamic and national duty for all Iranians. [passage omitted on peace time training in the world]

Also today, there was a discussion about the 20 million strong army saying that at the time the imam commanded such an army our country's population was estimated to be 36 million, but today we know our population has reached 48 million and therefore we can talk of 25 or 30 million strong armies. [passage omitted]

Khamene'i, Outgoing Turkish Envoy on Relations
LD241846 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1630 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] This morning the outgoing ambassador of Turkey in the Islamic Republic of Iran was received by President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i. In the course of this meeting, the Turkish ambassador, while expressing satisfaction with his 3 years of service in Iran, described the Islamic Republic of Iran and Turkey as two important and powerful countries in the region and referred to the two countries' good relations as a factor for regional stability. Referring to his own effort to improve and strengthen the two countries' relations and cooperation in all fields, and while adding that he was deeply saddened to leave Iran due to his affection for our people, said: I have followed all developments in Iran since the victory of the Islamic Revolution and I will, therefore, defend the new values created in Iran wherever I may be in the world. In conclusion, he stressed that Turkey, as a friend and brother, will stand by Iran under any circumstances.

Afterward, while expressing satisfaction with the increasing trend of development in the two countries' relations in all fields and referring to the two nations' common historic and geographical links as well as the profound binding of their future, Mr Khamene'i said: Your understanding of Iran's stands is a sign of our two countries' friendly and fraternal link as well as our shared deep belief in Islam.

Referring to the point that, despite commitments made by the responsible authorities of Iran and Turkey to expand relations, there are some individuals who have no desire to expand these relations and who are even trying to undermine them, the president stressed the need for a decisive response by the two countries against such tendencies. He added that a unity of views between the two countries on all political issues as well as domestic stability can act as a factor for regional stability.

Referring to what the Turkish ambassador witnessed in our people's steadfastness toward their sacred defense, the president said: For ending this war, we know no other way but victory. Our people's firm resolve toward this end daily increases our confidence in achieving victory.

The president went on: You will witness a huge dispatch of the Corps of Mohammad, may God's salutations be upon him, within the next few days and of course you have seen many similar dispatches during the past years. Today, after over 6 years of the imposed war, our people's motive for joining the front has not only not weakened, but rather, there is an even stronger motivation today. With one signal our people go to the battlefields in groups of 100,000. This is the amazing resistance of our people. The passing of time has caused no fatigue. By having such a nation, we have no doubt in our victory.

Majlis Deputies Assured of Khomeyni's Support

LD231146 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] During a speech at today's session of the Majlis Hashemi-Rafsanjani said: Following the remarks made by the eminent imam [criticizing some Majlis deputies for having questioned the foreign minister on Iran's relations with the United States], a great number of deputies have met me. They asked me to inform the imam of the nation that what took place does not apply to the great majority of the deputies. Then they asked me to defend the sanctity of the Majlis.

The speaker then added: As is his practice, the eminent imam takes a hand in matters as would a skilled physician, a master and knowledgable teacher, whenever he feels that the unity of the society is about to be harmed. This time too he intervened and prevented the occurance of a possible sedition which might have harmed our unity; this is under the circumstances when all the devils have already sharpened their pens to create dissension and announce that there is differences between the officials.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani then said: In the present circumstances, the imam's statement served as a healthy medicine drying out the roots of sedition. Once again I express my gratitude to the imam and to the esteemed deputies, praying to God Almighty to protect the holy existence of the imam for the oppressed nation of Iran and the oppressed people of the world. He added: We regret the fact that under the conditions when the sweet taste of this victory could have pleased our nation, suddenly some sort of anxiety was brought about. Faced with such a development, the enemy intended to turn the sweetness into bitterness. The imam, being fully aware, prevented it.

The Majlis speaker then said: I promise the nation and the eminent imam that the entire body of deputies whole-heartedly support the rule by jurisconsult. They profoundly believe in the imam's leadership. There is not the slightest doubt in the hearts of those who have already and repeatedly proved their faith. The imam definitely knows the Majlis, therefore, the deputies should not worry. The imam will not lose hope in this Majlis; the imam continues to consider the Majlis as a top priority in the affairs. He likes the great majority of the deputies.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani then continued: In the current year, we have already heard two or three instances of the imam casting blame on some deputies. Obviously, such blame should be considered as the blame directed by a kind father toward his children who at times make mistakes. At any rate, we must always remain alert in maintaining our solidarity and unity in the future, thus preventing the devils from making an entrance through openings. We should not spend our time dealing with the issues which are of no interest to anyone instead of thinking about the war, the final victory of Islam, and the movement of the revolution.

I know for a fact that the imam holds a positive view of the Majlis. Therefore, you should not worry. I hope we no longer shall have to face such acrimonious issues.

According to a Central News Unit correspondent, a number of Majlis deputies who had asked the foreign minister for explanations about recent political developments have withdrawn their request in the wake of the speech by the imam on the birthday of the holy prophet of Islam.

A group of Majlis deputies have expressed their regret and disgust over the recent event to the imam of the nation, and have condemned the move by a number of the deputies.

Deputies Send Letter to Khomeyni

LD231842 Tehran IRNA in English 1652 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 23, IRNA — A majority of Majlis (Parliament) deputies sent a letter to the founder of the Islamic Republic, Imam Khomeyni, stressing that they sincerely follow the line of Velayat-e-Faqih (religious jurisprudence) and obey the leader of the Islamic Revolution's guidelines. The letter was sent following the imam's criticism last Thursday of the tone of certain Majlis deputies who had [?questioned] Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati on U.S.-Iran contacts.

The signatories of the letter expressed regret over the irresponsible acts of certain deputies who are unwittingly weakening the Islamic government by publishing inauthentic or secret materials in some newspapers. In the letter the deputies also reiterated their allegiance to obey the Velayat-e Faqih.

Meanwhile, the Persian daily *Ettela'at* reported here Sunday that Majlis had withdrawn questions posed by the eight deputies to Foreign Minister Velayati.

In his speech at Sunday's session Majlis Speaker Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani expressed Majlis support for the imam's remarks and termed them as comprehensive guidelines." [quotation marks as received]

Musavi Explains 'Policy' of Retaliation

LD231527 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] The cabinet met today and reviewed salient domestic and international developments as well as a report on the latest developments in Iraq. The prime minister then spoke and, referring to the shaky Saddam's Zionist regime, outlined the government's position on this, saying that the Islamic Republic of Iran defends Iraq's territorial integrity believing that the Iraqi soil belongs to the Iraqi people. Emphasizing the shaky condition of Iraq's Zionist regime he said: The existing conditions are suitable grounds for the solidarity and unity of the Iraqi nation against the present regime.

Our correspondent reports that during the meeting the cabinet approved an allocation of 20 billion rials, earmarked for accelerating and facilitating the implementation of the development projects which have enjoyed satisfactory progress in the current year [year beginning 21 March 1986]. After the meeting Prime Minister Musavi outlined the directions of the country's general budget for 1366 [beginning 21 March 1987], which was debated at today's cabinet meeting. He said the realities of the government's revenues and expenditures in the current year will be the

basis of next year's budget. To be able to adhere to our country's most pivotal issue — the sacred defense of the Islamic Revolution — we must continue to maintain the same spirit of economizing during the following year. He added: Next year's budget shall proceed along the same lines, but more carefully.

The prime minister added: All government departments must prepare next year's budget, taking cognizance of the allocations' ceiling in the current year, while strictly avoiding any requests for an increase in allocations. He continued: It would be in the interest of the people, the government, and the country to minimize the budget deficit. The Ministry of Plan and Budget, as well as other departments, must exert all their efforts in this direction.

At the conclusion of the cabinet meeting the prime minister answered questions put to him by our correspondent:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Mr Musavi, considering Iraq's actions in violating international law and raiding residential areas and, accordingly, the silence maintained by international bodies, the Islamic Republic, as a deterrent and in line with its policy of retaliation, was forced to launch a missile attack on Baghdad. Please tell us about the stand taken by the Islamic Republic and its retaliatory action. Also, what role can international bodies play in preventing Iraq from resorting to such actions?

[Musavi] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Needless to say, since the outbreak of the war we have adhered to certain principles. One of these principles is our refusal to attack residential areas, to (?threaten) the inhabitants of villages and towns. We believe this in the case of the Iraqi Muslim people. It is only when we resort to retaliation, a crushing retaliation, that we are forced to attack such areas. Regrettably, from the very beginning the Iraqi regime has used the principle of confronting the people. Whenever it has failed to achieve any success on any front, it has raided residential areas. We realized this when our Khorramshahr was turned into Khuninshahr [khorram neans cheerful; khunin means bloody] by the Iraqi regime's executioners. This was followed by Iraqi missile attacks on and bombing of our different towns.

Considering Saddam's regime's recent attacks, we have been expecting a proportionate response by international bodies. If they are truly interested in humane matters and human rights, then it naturally follows that they must be able to stop such raids. However, when such bodies appear to be unable to take any action, then it is quite natural for us to defend ourselves and respond severely to such acts. This is going to be our permanent policy in this regard.

[Unidentified correspondent] What attracts one's attention to Iraq's violation of international law is that regime's frequency of actions; that is, for a time it starts attacking towns, then it stops, and then again resumes attacks. What factors govern such intermittent acts?

[Musavi] Well, there is no logic in Saddam's actions. When the Iraqi regime faces pressures on the international level, at home with the opposition, as a result of the economic problems plaguing Iraq, and also from its failure on the fronts, then the Iraq regime embarks on such attacks. We feel obliged to respond to these actions. Obviously, movements by foreign powers and the arrogant powers do tend to encourage Iraq, these usually being effective. This is something which ought to be taken into account. However, we act on the basis of our country's exigencies and principles. [end recording]

Lebanon Camps War Termed 'Political Scheme'

LD241839 Tehran IRNA in English 1744 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Beirut, Nov 24, IRNA — Head of Iran's Islamic Propagation Organization (IPO) Ayatollah Ahmad Jannati left here for Damascus, Syria after participating in ceremonies marking the Unity Week (Nov 15-20) in the Lebanese capital.

Jannati had earlier met here Sunday with some Lebanese Muslim theologians and representatives of Islamic groups in which issues of Muslims as well as plots of the global arrogance to sow discord among them, were discussed. A statement released at the end of the meeting stressed that the current war between Amal militiamen and Palestinians is not sectarian strife as described by the imperialist-Zionist media but a 'political scheme.'

Underlining the importance of unity among [words indistinct] that further efforts be made to end the camps war in Lebanon which it termed as a 'political scheme', it also voiced support for all Islamic forces fighting against the regime occupying Palestine.

Iraqi Attacks Make Retaliation 'Legal Right'

NC240654 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] The savage air attacks launched by the Zionist Iraqi regime on residential areas in Bakhtaran and Eslamabad-e Gharb have resulted in the martyrdom or wounding of a number of civilians. In retaliation for these attacks, military, industrial, and economic areas in all Iraqi cities, except the four safe cities, became the target of the wrathful fire of the combatants of Islam at 0600 [0230 GMT] this morning.

According to an announcement by the War Propaganda Headquarters, the savage air attacks launched by the Zionist enemy on Bakhtaran and Eslamabad-e Gharb yesterday showed that the deterrent measures taken by the combatants of Islam over the last few days were not punishment enough for the aggressor Iraqi regime. It was necessary to deal with the puppet leaders of Baghdad more severely. In reply to the Iraqi Ba'thist regime's mischief yesterday, the combatants of Islam resumed their severe attacks on military, industrial, and economic areas in all Iraqi cities, except the four safe ones, at 0600 this morning. These attacks, which had been halted at 2000 Saturday evening, will continue for 48 hours. The statement called on the Iraqi people to evacuate areas around all military, industrial, and economic sites in all Iraqi cities as soon as possible and to go to the four safe cities.

A spokesman for the War Propaganda Headquarters called on international organizations to prevent the Iraqi regime from

continuing its inhumane attacks on civilian areas. Otherwise, the spokesman warned, the Islamic Republic of Iran will consider retaliation to be its legal and natural right and will forcefully utilize all its strength to deter the enemy from continuing such crimes. The spokesman called on the UN secretary general to send representatives to inspect the destroyed civilian areas in Bakhtaran and Eslamabad-e Gharb. They would then be able to once again witness the monstrosities perpetrated by the Ba'thists and add yet another document to the list of crimes undertaken by this regime. He also called on foreign correspondents to go to Bakhtaran and Eslamabad-e Gharb to inspect the results of yesterday's air attacks by the enemy aggressor.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Iraqi Air Raids Kill 10

LD241029 Tehran IRNA in English 1023 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Ahvaz, Khuzestan Prov., Nov 24, IRNA — Residential areas of Sar Bandar and Bandar-e Khomeyni Port (southeast of here) were bombarded by Iraqi aircraft Monday morning. Ten civilians were martyred and 55 others wounded in these inhuman Iraqi raids.

Immediately after the incidents relief workers rushed to the areas to rescue the injured who were later transferred to hospital. A number of houses were also damaged in these attacks.

'Casualty Toll' Rises

LD241523 Tehran IRNA in English 1510 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Ahvaz, Khuzestan Prov., Nov 24, IRNA — The casualty toll of the Monday morning Iraqi air raids on residential areas in Bandar-e Khomeyni and Sar Bandar on the outskirts of Bandar-e Mahshahr in this southern province rose to 19 martyrs and 80 wounded as of 13:30 hours GMT. 17 children are among wounded. Relief workers are searching the rubble for other possible victims.

Thirty workers and one industrial unit were also damaged in the savage Iraqi air raids at 09:22 hours local time (05:52 hours GMT) Monday.

Still More Casualties Result

LD250717 Tehran IRNA in English 0710 GMT 25 Nov 86

[text] Ahvaz, Khuzestan Province, Nov 25, IRNA — Three more bodies were pulled out of rubble raising the number of martyrs of Monday's Iraqi air raid on residential areas of Sar Bandar in this province to 22. There are eight children and four women among the martyrs.

Iraqi jet fighters bombed residential areas in Bandar-e Khomeyni port, Sar Bandar, and Bandar-e Mahshahr Monday, inflicting 159 civilian casualties including many children.

Iraqi Petrochemical Complex Bombed

LD241210 Tehran IRNA in English 1125 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 24, IRNA — Air Force jet fighters bombed Iraq's petro-chemical complex in Al Mawsil Monday. The Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces announced that the attack was launched at 09:25 GMT and inflicted heavy losses on the complex.

Iraqis Bomb Bakhtaran 24 Nov

LD241613 Tehran IRNA in English 1603 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Bakhtaran, Nov 24, IRNA — Intruding Iraqi warplanes bombed a residential area in the western city of Bakhtaran at 16:50 hours local time (13:20 hours GMT) Monday. Relief workers rushed to the bombed site and started operations immediately after the air raid. There is yet no immediate report on possible casualties or losses.

5 Civilians Wounded

LD241735 Tehran IRNA in English 1727 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Bakhtaran, Nov 24, IRNA — Five Iranian civilians were wounded when intruding Iraqi warplanes bombed two residential areas in this western city at 16:50 hours local time (13:20 hours GMT) Monday. Iraqi warplanes had raided Bakhtaran on Sunday martyring 98 civilians and wounding several others. 20 houses were also destroyed in the Sunday air raid.

Namdar-Zangeneh Visits Scene

LD251019 Tehran IRNA in English 0810 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Bakhtaran, Nov 25, IRNA — Minister of Construction Jihad Bijan Namdar-Zangeneh Monday described the recent Iraqi raids on Iran's civilian areas as a desperate move by the Baghdad regime to overshadow the Basij Week (Nov 26-Dec 3) and the grand dispatch of Mohammad (SAW) Corps to the war fronts. "With the completion of this dispatch we will deal a crushing blow on the Iraqi regime," he said.

Zangeneh, accompanied by Majlis deputies from Bakhtaran and Sonqor-Kollujeh [name as received], visited here on behalf of the government and the Majlis to sympathise with the bereaved families of the victims of the recent Iraqi bombardments of the city. [passage omitted]

Zangeneh also said that plans were underway by the ministry to reduce destruction and minimize casualty tolls in Iraqi bombardments which, he said, would be implemented with the assistance and training of the people.

'Reprisal Shelling' Hits Basra

LD241753 Tehran IRNA in English 1747 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Ahvaz, Khuzestan Prov., Nov 24, IRNA — Heavy Iranian long range artillery fire began to hit Iraq's economic and military centers from early Monday in retaliation for Iraqi air raids on

civilian areas in Ahvaz, Bakhtaran, and Islamabad on Sunday and Monday. Many Iranian civilians were martyred and several others wounded in the Iraqi air raids on these cities.

At least 50 Iraqi military and economic targets including factories, military bases, oil reservoirs, and supply routes in Basra Province are within the range of Iranian artillery fire. The continuation of Iranian shelling of these targets used by the Iraqi regime to launch its aggressive operations against Iran can totally change the normal life in this province.

Most of the southern Iraqi city of Basra is engulfed in flames and smoke since the Iranian forces shelled all exit routes connecting the cities of Al Amarah, Baghad, Abul Khasib, Al-Nayriya, Rumaylah, Zubayr as well as Basra-Baghdad railway station Monday morning. The logistical operations of Iraq's 3rd, 6th, and 7th Corps have been disrupted due to the shelling.

According to reports reaching here, Basra inhabitants based on their past experiences had left the city in order to be safe from the Iranian reprisal shelling.

Iraqi Facilities at Dahuk Bombed
LD250703 Tehran IRNA in English 0655 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 25, IRNA — Iranian jet fighters heavily bombed Iraqi military and economic installations in the city of Dahuk, north of Iraq at 04:12 hours GMT Tuesday. A Joint Staff Command communique said that the Air Force pilots returned to base safely.

Dahuk is located 180 kms deep inside Iraq in north of Al Mawsil.

Iraqi Plane Downed Over Dezful
LD251056 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] According to a Central News Unit dispatch from Ahvaz, this morning an intruding plane of the Iraqi Ba'thist-Zionist regime was hit by the air-defense fire of the Corps of Islam in the Dezful region and was downed. No information is available yet on the fate of this plane's pilot.

'Attempted Bombing' of Qom Foiled
LD241639 Tehran IRNA in English 1630 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 24, IRNA — Air space of Qom, 135 kms southwest of the capital was violated by an Iraqi warplane Monday afternoon but Iranian anti-aircraft fire forced it to flee. The plane broke the sound barrier en route to Iraq. The red alert siren which sounded here at 14:04 (10:34 hours GMT) was a result of the attempted bombing.

Communique No 2,664
LD231801 Tehran IRNA in English 1722 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 23, IRNA — Some 98 Iranian (?civilians were martyred and) several others wounded when intruding Iraqi planes bombed residential areas in the western cities of Bakhtaran and Eslamabad-e Gharb Sunday morning, said a military communique here.

Communique Number 2,664 released by the Joint Staff Command of Iran's Armed Forces said Sunday that a number of Iraqi soldiers were killed and at least 10 enemy gun emplacements, two tanks, and four supply vehicles destroyed by Iranian artillery fire in the western fronts Saturday.

Also one Iraqi munitions dump was blasted and activities of enemy scouts were halted in artillery duels with Iranian forces in the southern fronts Saturday.

Iranian long-range artillery fire continued to hit Iraq's economic centers in areas overlooking the southern fronts on Saturday, said the communique.

In the northwestern fronts, Iranian Muslim combatants reconnoitered and opened heavy artillery and tank fire on Iraqi positions Saturday killing a number of enemy soldiers and destroying several gun emplacements and some vehicles as well.

Iranian forces shelled Iraqi positions, troop concentration sites,and watch towers in the southern operational theatres of Bejliyeh, Pich-e Angizeh, Faqqeh, Sharhani and Zobeydah on Saturday, inflicting substantial casualties and losses on enemy troops.

Elsewhere, the communique said that Iraqi engineering operations were halted and some Iraqi engineering equipment destroyed in Kushk and Majnun islands, southern fronts, by Iranian artillery fire.

Considerable casualties and losses were inflicted on Iraqi troops in Marivan operational region, in the northwestern fronts, said the communique, adding that engineering operations and movements of enemy vehicle columns were also checked in Kani-Sheykh, Qasr-e Shirin, Mehran, Helaleh, and Maymak on Saturday.

Communique No 2,665
LD241611 Tehran IRNA in English 1543 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 24, IRNA — Seventeen Iranian civilians were martyred and 40 others wounded [figures as received] when intruding Iraqi warplanes bombed residential areas in Bandar-e Mahshahr, Khuzestan Province, Monday morning, said a military communique here.

Communique Number 2,665 released by the Joint Staff Command of Iran's Armed Forces said that Iraq's petrochemical complex in Al-Mawsil was heavily bombed by Iranian jet fighters at 12:55 hours local time (09:25 hours GMT) Monday. The

fighters after inflicting substantial damage on the enemy petrochemical complex returned safely to bases.

Iranian long range artillery fire began to hit Iraq's economic, industrial, and military centers along its eastern borders with Iran from 02:30 hours GMT Monday inflicting heavy losses on them, the military communique said.

The communique furthermore said that parts of Iraqi positions were set afire and at least five enemy vehicles destroyed in the western fronts by Iranian artillery fire on Sunday. The Iranian artillery fire prevented a convoy of Iraqi patrols from infiltrating positions of Muslim combatants in Kani-Sheykh operational theater inflicting heavy casualties on enemy patrols, according to the communique.

Elsewhere, the communique said that exchange of artillery fire continued in the southern fronts Sunday raging somewhat more heavily in Seyyed, Bubiyan [name as received] and Talaiyeh operational regions as a result of which Iraqi forces sustained heavy casualties and losses. Enemy reinforcement and engineering operations were also checked in Zobeydah.

Iraqi forces incurred several casualties and losses and their logistical operations were disrupted in Hajj 'Umran, Sar Dasht, and Marivan operational regions, northwestern fronts, by Iranian artillery fire Sunday.

Iranian Gendarmerie forces, the communique said, maintained fire superiority and pounded Iraqi positions in parts of the southern and western fronts Sunday killing a number of enemy soldiers and destroying several of their gun emplacements.